(70a)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
Four Centuries of Printing and Publishing
1524- 1984

An Exhibition at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library

University of Toronto

October 19, 1984

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE PRESS

1. An Harmony of the confession of the faith of the Christian and reformed churches ... Newlie translated out of Latine into English. Cambridge: Thomas Thomas, 1586.

   Printed by the first Cambridge University Printer, Thomas Thomas, a graduate of the University and a former Fellow of King's. Thomas began printing for the University in 1584 and issued twenty-one books from the Press before his death in 1588.

   An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury to suppress this work. Its appearance demonstrated that the University had the authority to approve the books it licensed for publication.

2. John More. A table from the beginning of the world to this day. [Cambridge] Printed by Iohn Legate and are to be sold in London [by A. Kitson] 1593.

   John More, known as the "Apostle of Norwich", was a Fellow of Christ's and minister of St. Andrew's in Norwich. He died in 1592 leaving a number of works to be published posthumously.

   John Legate was appointed University Printer in November 1588, successor to Thomas Thomas. He was active in Cambridge until 1609.

3. William Perkins. A golden chaine, or, The description of theologie. Cambridge: Printed by Iohn Legate, 1597.

   Perkins, a former Fellow of Christ's, and a great Puritan preacher of the late sixteenth century, was the University Press' first best-selling author. Over fifty editions of his voluminous works were published between 1590 and 1618.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

4. William Perkins. The works. Cambridge: Printed by Iohn Legate, 1608.

   The title page has an early appearance of the "alma mater" emblem used by the Press down to the present day.

5. Andrew Willet. Hexapla: that is, A six-fold commentarie upon the most divine epistle of the holy Apostle S. Paul to the Romanes. [Cambridge] Printed for Leonard Green, 1611.

   Leonard Green, who was selling works published by the Press in 1611, was not appointed University Printer until 1622. He then worked in partnership with Thomas and John Buck until his death in 1630.

   Willet, a Fellow of Christ's, was a well regarded preacher and theologian with a strongly Calvanistic bias. This is one of his many works of Biblical commentary.

6. Thomas Taylor. A commentarie upon the epistle of Saint Paul written to Titvs. Cambridge: Printed by Cantrell Legge, 1619.

   Cantrell Legge, formerly an apprentice of John Legate, was appointed one of the University Printers in 1606 and continued in this capacity until his death in 1623.

   Taylor received his B.D. from Christ's and became a renowned Puritan preacher and prolific writer of theological works.

7. John Cruso. Militarie instructions for the cavallrie. [Cambridge] Printed by the printers to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1632.

   In 1632 the University Printers were Thomas Buck, his brother John, both appointed in 1625, and Roger Daniel appointed in 1632.

   Cruso became a fellow of Caius College in 1639, but lost his fellowship in the 1640's because of his Royalist views. He eventually became a member of the College of Advocates, and Chancellor of St. David's.

8. John Donne. Six sermons upon severall occasions. Cambridge: Printed by the printers to the Universitie of Cambridge and are to be sold by Nicholas Fussell and Humphrey Mosley, 1634.

A posthumously published collection of sermons by the great Dean of St. Paul's and metaphysical poet.

9. [John Swan] Specvlvm mundi, or, A glasse representing the face of the world. Cambridge: T. Buck and R. Daniel, 1635.

Thomas Buck, University Printer from 1625 to 1668, was a Fellow of St. Catherine's and one of the most active and distinguished Cambridge printers of the seventeenth century. Roger Daniel was appointed as University Printer (there could be as many as three) in 1632 and as Buck became increasingly active in Cambridge affairs in the 1640's Daniel took over the business side of the Press.

10. Thomas Sternhold. The whole book of Psalmes. Collected into English metre by Th. Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Hebrew, with apt notes to sing them withall. Cambridge: Thomas Buck and Roger Daniel, 1638.

11. Ovid. Ovids festivalls, or, Romane calendar, translated into English verse equinumerally by John Gower. Cambridge: Roger Daniel, 1640.

The translator was a Fellow of Jesus College.

12. Henry More. Philosophicall poems. Cambridge: Roger Daniel, 1647.

More was a Fellow of Christ's College and a well known Cambridge Platonist.

13. Thomas Fuller. The historie of the holy warre. Cambridge: Roger Daniel and are to be sold by John Williams, 1647.

Fuller was Prebendary of Sidney College. This famous history of the crusades was first published in 1639.

14. Sir Francis Vere. The commentaries. Cambridge: John Field, 1657.

John Field was appointed University Printer in 1655. He was already "printer to the parliament."

Vere had a distinguished military career, commanding English forces in the Netherlands and elsewhere. Towards the end of his life he wrote this account of his experiences which circulated in manuscript among his friends. He died in 1609, and his notes were discovered by William Dillingham, Master of Emmanuel, who subsequently edited and published them.

15. Cambridge University. Musarum cantabrigiensium luctus & gratulatio. Cantabrigiae: J. Field, 1658.

A collection of verses in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English written by members of the university on the occasion of Oliver Cromwell's death and the accession of his son, Richard, to the Protectorate.

16. Cambridge University. Academiae cantabrigiensis. Cantabrigiae: Joannes Field, 1660.

A collection of verses in Latin and Greek written by members of the University, to celebrate the Restoration of Charles II to the throne. Printed, as had been the verses celebrating the accession of Richard Cromwell two years earlier, by John Field, who continued to flourish under the Restoration despite his service to the Commonwealth. He remained University Printer until his death in 1658.

17. The Holy Bible containing the Bookes of the Old and New Testament. And illustrated wth. Chorographical Sculps by J. Ogilby. Cambridge: John Field, 1660.

A magnificent two volume edition of the Bible published to celebrate the Restoration of the monarchy. It included 162 plates engraved after the leading Flemish artists of the early seventeenth century, as well as six double-page etchings by Wenceslaus Hollar. One of Hollar's views of the Temple of Solomon is displayed.

18. Bernhard Varenius. Descriptio regni Japoniae et Siam. Cantabrigiae: Joan. Hayes, 1673.

Printed by John Hayes who had been appointed successor to John Field in 1669. During Hayes' years as Printer, works of Biblical and theological scholarship which had been the main output of the Press began to give way to works of science, history, and philosophy, reflecting trends within the University itself.

19. Samuel Pufendorf. De officio hominis & civis juxta legem naturalem. Cantabrigiae: Joan. Hayes, 1682.

Pufendorf's celebrated treatise on natural law shows the influence of Grotius and Hobbes and anticipates Rousseau's theory of the social contract.

20. Euripides. Euripidis quae extant omnia. Cantabrigiae: Johan. Hayes, Impensis Richardi Green, 1694.

Edited by Joshua Barnes, Fellow at Emmanuel College and Professor of Greek, this work was hailed as a landmark of classical scholarship and typographical excellence. This publication foreshadowed the handsome productions of Richard Bentley's new University Press founded in 1697.

RICHARD BENTLEY AND THE NEW UNIVERSITY PRESS

21. Horace. Opera. Cantabrigiae: Typis Academicis, impensis Jacobi Tonson, 1699.

This work was one of the first productions of Richard Bentley's "Public Press"--a new University Printing house set up under Bentley's direction in 1697. It was to publish works of intellectual distinction and typographic excellence, written or edited by members of the University. This Press was to be much more closely under the control of the University than its predecessor, being administered by a body of Curators composed of the University's most distinguished Professors and scholars. The first venture of this new press was the publication of elegant and correct editions of classical authors, edited by University scholars and printed to the order and at the expense of the London publisher, Jacob Tonson.

This edition of Horace, the first of the classical works to be published for Tonson, used newly purchased type from Holland and was edited by one of the Curators of the Press, John Talbot.

22. Catullus. Catulli, Tibulli, et Propertii opera. Cantabrigiae: Typis Academicis, 1702.

23. Simon Ockley. Introductio ad linguas orientales. Cantabrigiae Typis Academicis, Impensis Joannis Oweni, 1706.

The author, a graduate of Queen's College and lecturer in Hebrew, became professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1711.

24. Horace. Q. Horatius Flaccus, ex recensione & cum notis atque emendationibus Richardi Bentleii. Cantabrigiae, 1711.

A finely printed edition of Horace edited by the founder of the new press, Richard Bentley, the most distinguished classical scholar of his day. Bentley introduced between seven and eight hundred emendations of the text in this work, and spent eight years preparing it for the Press.

25. Sir Isaac Newton. Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica. Editio secunda auctior et emendatior. Cantabrigiae, 1713.

Richard Bentley undertook publication of this definitive edition of Newton's epoch-making book which had first appeared in London in 1687. He arranged for a young Cambridge mathematician, Roger Cotes, to edit the text and incorporate revisions by Newton himself. The work took three years to complete.

26. Sir Thomas Browne. Christian morals. Published from the original and correct manuscript of the author by John Jeffery. Cambridge: Printed at the University Press for Cornelius Crownfield, 1716.

First edition. Published posthumously. Printed by Cornelius Crownfield, who had been appointed University Printer in 1705. He had previously served as Inspector of the new Press. It was Crownfield, originally a Dutch printer, whom Richard Bentley sent to Holland to purchase type for the new Press in 1697.

27. Bede. Historiae ecclesiasticae gentis Anglorum. Cantabrigiae: Typis Academicis, 1722.

An outstandingly scholarly edition of Bede, this work was edited by John Smith from the "Moore" manuscript, dating from the eighth century. Smith died before finishing his work which was completed by his son.

THE LATER EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

28. Roger Long. Astronomy, in five books. Cambridge: Printed for the author, 1742-1784.

Roger Long, divine and astronomer, became Master of Pembroke Hall in 1733, and later the same year, vice-chancellor of the University. In 1750 he was appointed to the newly established Lowndean chair of astronomy and geometry at Cambridge. His three-volume Astronomy provides a complete history of astronomy and related sciences. Long died before the completion of his book. It was finally completed by William Wales, with the advice of the Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne, and was published in 1784.

29. Samuel Butler. Hudibras, in three parts, written in the time of the late wars: corrected and amended. With large annotations, and a preface, by Zachary Grey, LL.D. Cambridge: Printed by J. Bentham ... for W. Innys ... [and 17 others in London], 1744.

Butler's celebrated satire in verse was first published in 1663. This is the first Cambridge edition, published in two volumes, with copper engravings designed by William Hogarth, and printed by Joseph Bentham, printer to the University from 1740 to 1766.

30. Christopher Smart. On the immensity of the Supreme Being. A poetical essay. Cambridge: Printed by J. Bentham ...; sold by W. Thurlbourn in Cambridge, C. Bathurst ...; J. Newbery ... London; and J. Hildyard at York, 1751.

The Seatonian Prize, endowed by Thomas Seaton, and awarded for the best poem on the perfections or attributes of the Supreme Being, was won by Christopher Smart on five occasions between 1750 and 1756. Displayed here is his 1751 poem on the immensity of the Supreme Being.

31. Academiae cantabrigiensis luctus in obitum augustissimi regis Georgii II. et gratulationes in serenissimi regis Georgii III. inaugurationem. Excudebat Cantabrigiae Josephus Bentham, 1760.

    It was customary for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to publish collections of poems on important royal occasions. This volume contains condolatory verses on the death of George II, and congratulatory verses on the accession of George III in 1760.

32. The Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of England: together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in churches. Cambridge: Printed by John Baskerville ... by whom they are sold, and by B. Dod ... London, 1761.

    John Baskerville, celebrated Birmingham printer, enjoyed a brief spell as printer to the University between 1758 and 1763. During his tenure he produced several Bibles and Prayer Books that are splendid examples of the printer's art.

THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES

33. Charles Darwin. Extracts from letters addressed to Professor Henslow by C. Darwin, Esq. Cambridge: For the Cambridge Philosophical Society, 1835.

    This rare pamphlet is the first complete published work of one of Cambridge's greatest graduates, Charles Darwin. The ten letters, published without the author's knowledge while he was on the Beagle voyage, were printed privately by the University Press for circulation among the members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

34. William Whewell. The doctrine of limits, with its applications; namely, conic sections, the first three sections of Newton, the differential calculus. Cambridge: Printed at the University Press for J. and J.J. Deighton, Cambridge; and John W. Parker, London, 1838.

    Whewell belonged to a group of distinguished Cambridge scientists, which also included John Herschel, Charles Babbage and George Peacock, who by their efforts to reform the teaching

of the sciences at the University, placed Cambridge at the forefront of the mathematical and scientific academic community - a position it still enjoys. During his lifelong association with the University, Whewell was twice named vice-chancellor, in 1842 and 1855.

Whewell wrote on a great variety of scientific subjects. This book, on conic sections, was printed for the London bookselling firm of John Deighton, who acted as the Press' publishing agent in Cambridge and the capital between 1802 and 1811.

35. Isaac Barrow. The mathematical works of Isaac Barrow, D.D. Edited by W. Whewell, D.D. Cambridge: Printed at the University Press, 1860.

On becoming the first Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1663, Barrow helped establish the teaching of Greek mathematics as an important part of the University curriculum. In subsequent years he worked with Newton on whom he may have had some influence. This important edition of Barrow's works, edited in 1860 by William Whewell, contain the lectures of all three Lucasian series, as well as his inaugural lecture.

36. Charles Montagu Doughty. Travels in Arabia deserta. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1888.

A poet, scientist, and explorer, Doughty was a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge, where he studied geology and developed an increasing interest in poetry and philology. His travels in the east began in 1870, and in 1876, after a year's study of Arabic at Damascus, he began two years of wanderings with the Bedouin, eventually reaching Mecca. His account of his experiences, which was turned down by four publishers before Cambridge Press agreed to issue it, has become a classic of travel literature and is still indispensable to any thoughtful traveller in Arabia.

37. Alfred North Whitehead. A treatise on universal algebra with applications. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1898.

Whitehead achieved his reputation as a major mathematical theoretician and philosopher during his residence at Cambridge. He left Cambridge for

the University of London in 1910; in 1924 he moved to Harvard.

This treatise, Whitehead's first book, was begun in 1891, but was not completed until 1898.

38. Bertrand Russell. The principles of mathematics. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1903.

The first volume of Russell's Principles provides a description of his scheme for the assimilation of mathematics to logic. The projected second volume, to be written in cooperation with Whitehead, was to have provided a symbolic account of this assimilation, but it never appeared. It was replaced by Russell and Whitehead's epoch-making Principia mathematica, published in three volumes between 1910 and 1913.

39. Edmund Spenser. The faerie queen. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1909.

This splendid edition of Spenser's famous poem bears the strong influence of the private press movement in England at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. It is a limited edition of 350 copies printed on hand-made paper.

40. The Cambridge history of English literature. Edited by A.W. Ward and A.R. Waller. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1920.

This pioneering work of English literary history was edited by A.W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse and editor of The Cambridge Modern History, and by A.R. Waller, Assistant Secretary to the Press. It was originally published in fifteen volumes between 1907 and 1916, and has been reprinted several times.

41. The Fleuron: a journal of typography. Edited by Stanley Morison. No. VII. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1930.

The Fleuron was the brainchild of a group of prominent British typographers which included Francis Meynell, Stanley Morison, Holbrook Jackson and Oliver Simon. Seven volumes appeared between 1923 and 1930, the first four of which were printed by the Curwen Press in London under Oliver Simon's editorship. With the fifth volume The Fleuron moved to Cambridge, editorial duties passing to Stanley Morison, typographical adviser to the University Press. Morison's articles on typography which appeared in The Fleuron have become classics in the history of printing.

42. Charles Darwin's diary of the voyage of H.M.S. "Beagle". Edited from the MS. by Nora Barlow. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1933.

The record of the Beagle voyage kept by Darwin provided much of the material for the two editions of the Journal of Researches, the first of which was published in 1839. But a substantial portion of the diary remained unpublished until 1933 when Darwin's granddaughter, Lady Nora Barlow, published the diary in its entirety.

43. The Cambridge bibliography of English literature. Edited by F.W. Bateson. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1940.

The purpose of this great bibliographical reference work is "to list and classify the whole of English studies as represented by the literature of the British Isles, both in primary and secondary materials." Its successor, The New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, edited by George Watson, appeared in 1974.

44. Sydney Castle Roberts. The evolution of Cambridge publishing. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1956.

This attractively designed volume was written by S.C. Roberts, whose long career with the University Press began in 1911 with his appointment as Assistant Secretary. From 1922 he served as Secretary until 1948 when he retired to become Master of Pembroke College. The supreme achievement during Roberts' office was the publication of The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature.

The work displayed contains Roberts' Sandars Lectures for 1954, and supplements his A History of the Cambridge University Press 1521-1921, published by the University Press in 1921.

45. Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace. Evolution by natural selection. With a foreword by Sir Gavin de Beer. Cambridge: Published for the XV International Congress of Zoology and The Linnean Society of London at the University Press, 1958.

Published by the Press in 1958 to mark the 100th anniversary of Darwin and Wallace's joint communication on the tendency of species to form varieties, first presented to the Linnean Society on July 1, 1858, and published in the Society's Journal the same year.

46. John Dreyfus. Bruce Rogers and American typography. A paper read to the Double Crown Club. New York: Printed to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the foundation of The American branch of Cambridge University Press, 1959.

Although the distinguished American typographer Bruce Rogers had only a brief association with the Cambridge University Press, from 1917 to 1919, his influence on the typography and design of Cambridge books was enduring. His greatest typographical achievement, however, was the Lectern Bible he designed for the Oxford University Press in 1935.

This volume, which commemorates the tenth anniversary of the founding of the American branch of the Cambridge University Press, is written by the printing historian John Dreyfus, who himself has long been associated with the University Press.

47. Unpublished scientific papers of Isaac Newton. A selection from the Portsmouth collection in the University library, Cambridge. Chosen, edited and translated by A. Rupert Hall and Marie Boas Hall. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1962.

K. Martyn

P. Oldfield